LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A method for driving a segmented pi-cell modulator in a stereoscopic image viewing system, comprising applying an alternating, unipolar-carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator, wherein the carrier waveform does not change polarity within a time period that the segmented pi-cell modulator is energized, and further wherein applying the carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator tends to reduce likelihood of at least one from a group comprising ion shadow defects and visible artifacts being exhibited by the pi-cell.

2. (original) A method as in claim 1, wherein the waveform is in the range of 1-2 kHz.

3. (currently amended) A method as in claim 1, wherein a stutter start waveform is applied to the segmented pi-cell modulator for a brief period of time when power is first applied.

4. (original) A method as in claim 3, wherein the stutter start waveform is a series of pulses separated by a small rest period.

5. (original) A method as in claim 4, wherein the small rest period is approximately a few hundred milliseconds.

6. (currently amended) A method for driving a segmented pi-cell modulator in a stereoscopic image viewing system, comprising:

applying a first modulating waveform having a carrier signal of a first polarity to the segmented pi-cell modulator during a first time period, wherein the carrier signal does not change polarity during the first time period;

removing the first modulating waveform for a finite period comprising application of de minimis energy; and

applying ~~the~~ a second modulating waveform having a carrier signal of a second

polarity opposite the first polarity to the segmented pi-cell modulator during a second time period, wherein the carrier signal does not change polarity during the second time period;

wherein applying the first modulating waveform and second modulating waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator tends to reduce likelihood of at least one from a group comprising ion shadow defects and visible artifacts being exhibited by the segmented pi-cell modulator.

7. (original) A method as in claim 6, wherein the waveform is in the range of 1-2 kHz.

8. (currently amended) A method as in claim 6, wherein a burst of pulses is applied to the segmented pi-cell modulator for a brief period of time when power is first applied.

9. (original) A method as in claim 8, wherein each of the burst of pulses is separated by a small rest period.

10. (original) A method as in claim 9, wherein the small rest period is approximately a few hundred milliseconds.

11. (currently amended) A stereoscopic image viewing system, comprising:

a segmented pi-cell modulator; and

a drive circuit for applying an alternating, unipolar carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator, wherein the alternating, unipolar carrier waveform does not change polarity within a time period that the segmented pi-cell modulator is energized;

wherein applying the alternating, unipolar carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator tends to reduce likelihood of at least one from a group comprising ion shadow defects and visible artifacts being exhibited by the segmented pi-cell modulator.

12. (original) A system as in claim 11, wherein the carrier waveform is in the range of 1-2 kHz.

13. (currently amended) A system as in claim 11, wherein a burst of pulses is applied to the segmented pi-cell modulator for a brief period of time when power is first applied.

14. (original) A system as in claim 13, wherein each of the burst of pulses is separated by a small rest period.

15. (original) A system as in claim 14, wherein the small rest period is approximately a few hundred milliseconds.

16. (new) A method as in claim 1, wherein the alternating, unipolar-carrier waveform comprises a plurality of modulating waveforms separated by periods of application of de minimis energy.

17. (new) A method as in claim 11, wherein the alternating, unipolar carrier waveform comprises a plurality of modulating waveforms separated by periods of application of de minimis energy.

18. (new) A method as in claim 1, wherein ion shadow defect comprises free ions contaminating liquid crystal material within the segmented pi-cell modulator.

19. (new) A method as in claim 6, wherein ion shadow defect comprises free ions contaminating liquid crystal material within the segmented pi-cell modulator.

20. (new) A method as in claim 11, wherein ion shadow defect comprises free ions contaminating liquid crystal material within the segmented pi-cell modulator.